Synthesis of Novel Non-Nucleoside HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors—1-(3-Phthalimido-2-oxobutyl)-4-Substituted-phenylpiperazines

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Abstract: We have designed and synthesized a series of new phthalimidopiperazines, biological activity test show that the target compounds(**Ic**, **Ie**, **Ii**) can inhibit HIV-1 RT with IC₅₀ 20.0, 43.8, and 63.7 μ M, respectively.

Keywords: Piperazine, phthalimide, HIV1-RT inhibitor.

Searching for new anti Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) drug is still a hot topic of research. In this paper, we report the synthesis of novel non-nucleoside HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase inhibitors—1-(3-phthalimido-2-oxobutyl)-4-substituted phenyl-piperazines (I).

The target compounds were synthesized from diethanolamine *via* a four-step-reaction as shown in **Scheme 1**.

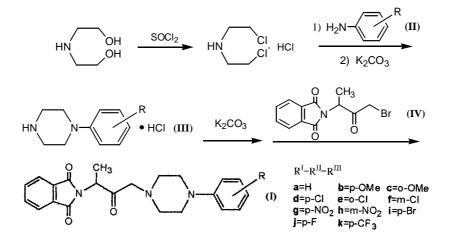
Diethanolamine reacted with thionyl chloride in chloroform at 70-80 °C to afford mustard hydrochloride (yield, 91%), which then refluxed with the different substituted anilines (**Ha-k**) for 62 to 137 hours in n-butanol in the presence of K_2CO_3 to give piperazine hydrochlorides (**Ha-k**, yield 15-82%, mostly 50-60%)¹. The resulting hydrochlorides which were firstly neutralized with alkali and then coupled with 1-bromo-3-phthalimidobutan-2-one (**IV**) to give the target com-pounds (**Ia-k**) with the yield of 14 to 95%. The last two steps—neutralization and coupling were processed as one-pot reaction². The neutralization of the hydrochlorides (**IHa-k**) were carried out in dry acetone *via* the addition of K₂CO₃, and coupling reactions were taken place by adding compound (**IV**) into the neutralized reaction mixture in ambient temperature. The target compounds (**Ia-k**) were separated *via* silica gel or alumina chromatography (column or preparative TLC), depending on the different substituent on the benzene ring. The structures of all the target compounds (**Ia-k**) were characterized by ¹H-NMR, IR and elemental analysis³.

The biological activity test showed that the target compounds (Ic, Ie and Ii) possessed inhibition for human immunodeficiency virus type 1 reverse

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transcriptase with IC₅₀ 20.0, 43.8, 63.7µM, respectively.

Scheme 1 The synthetic route of target compounds (I)



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References and Notes

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- 2. J. L. Mokrusz, et al., J. Med. Chem., 1994, 37, 2754.
- 3. Properties of some target compounds (I). Elemental analysis, data of C, H, N were all within $\pm 0.5\%$ of the corresponding theoretical values. Data of **Compound Ic:** R= o-Ome, mp 129-131°C, IR (KBr) 1780, 1713, 1515, 1392 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, 4H, phthalimide-H) 6.90 (m, 4H, ϕ -H) 4.98 (q, 1H, CH) 3.86 (s, 3H, OCH₃) 3.30 (s, 2H, CH₂) 2.90~3.20 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 2.50~ 2.80 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 1.68 (d, 3H, CH₃) ppm; Compound Id: R= *p*-Cl, mp 132-133°C, IR (KBr) 1775, 1713, 1500cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (m, 4H, phthalimide-H) 6.40-7.62 (m, 4H, φ-H) 4.92 (q, 1H, CH) 3.40 (s, 2H, CH₂) 3.10~3.30 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 2.64~2.88 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 1.66 (d, 3H, CH₃) ppm; Compound Ie: R = o-Cl, mp 126-127°C, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1774, 1713, 1481, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, IR (KBr) 1714, 1714 4H, phthalimide-H) 6.82-7.34 (m, 4H, Ø-H) 4.92 (q, 1H, CH) 3.70 (s, 2H, CH₂) 2.90~3.44 (m, 8H, piperazinyl-H) 1.61 (d, 3H, CH₃) ppm; Compound If: R= m-Cl, mp 74-75°C, IR (KBr) 1776, 1713, 1595, 1391cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (m, 4H, phthalimide-H) 6.60-7.12 (m, 4H, ϕ -H) 4.92 (q, 1H, CH) 3.40 (s, 2H, CH₂) 3.10~3.24 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 2.60~2.84 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 1.65(d, 3H, **CH**₃) ppm; **Compound Ii:** R= *p*-Br, mp 136-138°C, IR (KBr) 1778, 1713, 1497, 1391cm⁻¹ ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (m, 4H, phthalimide-H) 7.24 (d, 2H, Ar-H) 6.66 (d, 2H, Ar-H) 4.94 (q, 1H, CH) 3.32 (s, 2H, CH₂) 3.00~3.16 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 2.52~ 2.68 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 1.66 (d, 3H, CH₃) ppm; **Compound Ik:** R = p-CF₃, mp 139~141°C, IR(KBr) 1778, 1711, 1612, 1391 cm⁻¹, ¹H-NMR(Acetone- d_6) δ 7.86 (m, 4H, phthalimide-**H**) 6.84-7.56 (m, 4H, ϕ -**H**) 5.04 (q, 1H, C**H**) 3.08~3.60 (m, 6H, CH₂and piperazinyl-H) 2.44~2.64 (m, 4H, piperazinyl-H) 1.60 (d, 3H, CH₃) ppm.

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